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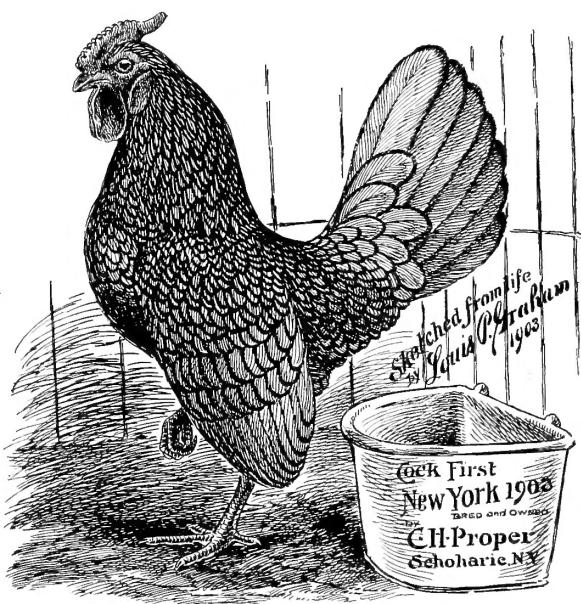
# The Eastern Poultryman



Vol. 4

Freeport, Maine, July, 1903.

No. 10.



GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. GEO. P. COFFIN, PUBLISHER. 25 CENTS A YEAR.  
FREEPORT, ME., U.S.A.

## Woodward's Pedigreed Barred PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE NOTED FOR QUALITY.

Customers who buy once come again and buy more. My breeding yards of 1903 are now for sale at **reasonable prices**, **5 Cock birds and 75 choice breeding females** to be disposed of. Write for price list and particulars.

JAMES H. WOODWARD, *P. O. Box 34,* Dunstable, Mass.

## R. I. Reds and Buff Leghorns.

**CHOICE BREEDERS FOR SALE  
VERY REASONABLY.**

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### THE IDEAL Shows the Hen That Laid the Egg.

A trap nest that is practicable for anybody. Simple—Reliable—Convenient—Inexpensive. They work for your interests. For Circulars write

F. O. WELLCOME, BOX D, Yarmouth, Me.

## Lowell's Barred Plymouth Rocks

will be ready for you at any time.  
Write for prices of breeding stock.

J. W. LOWELL, GARDINER, MAINE.

## GREAT BARGAINS

Leghorn cockerel, State class, score 93; \$3.50. 1st S. C. White Leghorn pullet, score 94; \$4.00. Good breeders from my best pens of **RODE ISLAND REDS** (Rose, Single and Pea Comb), and **S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS** at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Let me sell you eggs at \$2 per 15 from best pens, winners mated. Not too late, yet. Write quick. Satisfaction guaranteed

HARRY C. NUNAN, BOX 88, CAPE PORPOISE, MAINE.

## TAYLOR'S RUBIES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT,

At **Chicago** winning 1st Cock, 1st and 2d Cockerel, 4th Pullet, on four entries. This, with their record for the past four years, winning at **Detroit and Chicago** a total of 17 firsts, five 2ds, one 3d, and two 4th prizes on 25 birds entered, stamps them as **the leading strain of Rhode Island Reds in America.**

NOTE—I claim my males the richest colored in existence. If you doubt it, send for sample feathers for comparison.

ROBT. S. TAYLOR, Port Huron, Mich.



## Upson's Pedigreed W. P. Rocks & Golden Wyandottes.

### ENTIRE LOT OF BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

IN BOTH VARIETIES.

The White Rocks score from 93 to 95½.

The Golden Wyandottes score from 91 to 93½.

Price, a matter of correspondence. **These birds must be sold** in order to make room for the young stock, and the prices will be made low for quick buyers.

L. M. UPSON, *P. O. BOX 401,* East Pepperell, Mass.

**40 OF MY BUFF LEGHORN**

Breeders for sale to make room for chicks. Many of these are fine exhibition pullets, and all bred from my **NEW YORK and BOSTON WINNERS.** They won't cost you much more than common stock. Write for prices.

Eggs after June 1, Half Price.

**EDW. M. DEERING,**  
**BIDDEFORD, MAINE.**

John E. Davis & Brother,  
...Proprietors of...  
Village Hill Poultry Yards.

## ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

That are Rose Combs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$5 per 39.  
14 Village Street, Marblehead, Mass.  
Member Rhode Island Red Club.

Your Ad in *New England Poultry Journal* will sell every good bird you can raise and every egg you can produce.

Send 50c for *Journal* ONE YEAR and 3-line ADVERTISEMENT once in classified column.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY JOURNAL,  
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## HEN LICE KILLER

Kills Lice in Three Minutes.  
Sample Box, 10 Cents.

AGENTS WANTED.  
Big Commission.

GREENE BROS., Box 142, Leominster, Mass.

## SYMMES' R. I. REDS

Have never been beaten in the showroom. Won all firsts and seconds at Wakefield, Reading and Atlantic City, N.J.

At the great show in Newark, won all the honors.

Fine cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching. Write for circular.

FRED M. SYMMES, - Winchester, Mass.

# The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

## DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 4.

Freeport, Maine, July, 1903.

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### A Start in the Fancy.

(Written for The Eastern Poultryman.)

The man with the courage of his convictions was home from the Score Card Poultry Show with a ten-dollar pullet, and the fact got into the local papers and his neighbors dropped in to condole with him.

"Can you see that much money in a hen?" said one.

"Wasn't it this way?" said another, "the man you bought her of bought another of you for the same price, you both got the advertising, and not a dollar changed hands."

A third offered the man twenty cents a pound for her live weight. "It's easy to see she's an extra good hen," he admitted.

At first the man gloried in his shame. "Why, Mister, he replied to this, "that hen is worth more than your horse." But constant dropping wears away a stone, and bye and bye his neighbors' comment began to have its effect. He grew sensitive. The pullet was not his only folly. There was a cockerel also, which he had put off declaring, until now he was resolved not to declare it at all.

But if his neighbors would only have let him alone, he would have done very well. He was far from sick of his bargain. He remembered with satisfaction the reluctance of the birds' former owner to part with them. "Why, those birds," he said, "represent ten years of breeding—ten years of my life, brother. Don't ask me for them. To sell them at any price would be no more ruinous than to give them away. They're not for sale. Say I let them go—I should have to begin all over again at the beginning. What should I say for myself when I got home?"

And then he had always the score cards to peruse, even more reassuring to the novice than the sight of the birds themselves. One of them gave the pullet a score of 95½, only one half point less than the limit for females, he understood. Neighbors might say what they pleased, but no amount of ungenerous detraction could take that from him. The birds might go off their feed and die, he still had the score cards to show for his money.

He had taken the precaution to ask their former owner if he considered them a well assorted pair for breeding, for it sometimes happens that the best birds in the world are obviously not mates.

"I should mate them," he had said, conservatively.

"Then I ought to get something good out of them next year?"

"You ought—you ought," with the same cautious reserve.

That was enough to build on. He felt almost certain of justification in the offspring of his purchases, in the show room of the next season. If others could sell pullets for ten dollars, and cockerels for—well, for considerably more, what was to prevent his doing so? Such prices

were common, he believed. They were in the very air of the show room. Scrub birds at scrub prices for scrub buyers, was the cry there, and the imagination of the man had been kindled.

But his neighbors wouldn't let him alone. They came every day, ostensibly to form their judgment of fancy poultry on the high priced pullet, but in reality to take a good look at the man that bought her.

Gentlemen came every day, not so much "to see what my good hen did lay," as to quiz the man with the courage of his convictions, though they asked about the laying, too.

"I suppose she lays," said one reflectively, "just like any other hen, for all she cost,—say, heard you gave ten dollars for her, is that right?"

"Yes, she lays," said the man evasively.

"Two a day?" And then the visitor launched forth into tales of hens that had laid two eggs in a day, and how the fact was known. They came in doors on Sunday, and did their best to make the man unhappy. Their winks did not escape him. What the man did not realize was that they were in part inspired by jealousy.

They particularly resented his score cards—just as if, they said, the town had never had a scored fowl before. They plagued him with tales of 98 point hens here, there and everywhere. In vain he argued with them that a 98 point bird was impossible. He appealed to editors, but what could they help him in a community that recognized no authority but its own in its own affairs. He was taken to see 98 point hens with his own eyes. He hooted. He wanted to know who scored them. What judge had the courage to sign their cards! It was to no purpose.

The proud possessor of a 98 point hen came with a backing of scoffers, and made the man an offer. "I'll sell her to you," he said, "for five dollars, and you can call it you've *made* five."

"Why don't you let him have it for ten, just for the name of it, and give him a rebate ticket for five?" some one put in?

"How much would you let any one else have her for," another said.

"Well"—the wag paused for the effect they had all come for—"well, what I could get, I suppose, so much a pound, live weight."

The man felt his courage going. At this stage he was not quite sure whether he was sorriest for having paid ten dollars for a hen, or for having been found out. He might have regretted neither, had he been less alone in the community.

But he lacked moral support altogether. At least so far as he knew he had not won so much as a boy to his way of thinking. He had accomplished nothing and had suffered much. He thought he was right, that is, he hoped he was right, that is,—well, perhaps it would have been better to leave it to others to find out. Martyrdom to an idea was more

than as a man with a family he felt equal to.

Still, he was not ready to acknowledge himself beaten. He kept up the fight, but it was with half a heart. In some vague way he looked for vindication in the future. The pullets' every egg was saved for incubation. Chickens came and for awhile they looked their prize blood. Then for awhile they didn't, particularly those consigned to a brooder which left too much to the inexperienced man. Not that all these died as might easily have been the case; only their feathering was eccentric. One was completely feathered at four weeks like a little bird with full-grown trailing wings. Another had ridiculous pantalettes. Another ran mother naked like a little boat on legs. At this point the man's courage was at the lowest ebb.

But if he had given up he would have lived to regret it. For it was not two years after that the same neighbors who had come out of their way to make sport of the first up-to-date poultryman in their midst were turning up-to-date poultrymen themselves. Excitement over the new poultryculture struck the town with a rush. Everyone talked hens and built paper covered houses. There was talk of a local show. Perhaps all this must have come anyway. Perhaps the man's sacrifice made it come more easily. Perhaps his example had been worth something. He would have had that consolation, but the chances are he would not have thought of it. He would have been a man with a grievance—against himself. He could never have forgiven himself for not hanging on.

And yet he surely would not have hung on but for the merest accident. It happened one day in the fall when he had given up all thought, and almost all care of his fancy stock, that a business-looking man pulled up a spirited horse in the road before the house. His mouth had a muscular grip on an unlighted cigar, and he nodded unceremoniously, without speaking. What seemed to have caught his eye were the white chickens, now almost full grown that ranged the young orchard.

"What you got there?" he said at last. "Rocks—White Rocks," was the reply.

"Yes, I see, but—"

"Oh, they're good ones," said the owner, with assumed confidence.

The visitor looked at his horse irresolutely. "Just hold this mare," he said authoritatively, and got down. "Or no—can't I hitch her somewhere? I want you to call your chickens up where I can get a look at them."

The horse was hitched, the chickens were called. The visitor walked around them with a scowl.

Some farm-raised cockerels are just what I'm after," he said. "You've got two or three very fair birds there. How much will you take for say three of them and let me choose?

"I ought to get five dollars, hadn't I?" said the man in an agony of doubt.

"For the lot?"

"No, apiece," said the man, weakly.

The visitor said "Humph." There was silence for awhile. Then the visitor turned a quizzical look on the trembling man.

"How many birds have you ever sold for five dollars?" he said.

"Ask me how many I ever bought for five dollars," said the man.

Again there was silence. Then the visitor said, brushing his knees,

"I guess you're new to the business. Just to encourage you I'm going to give you five apiece for five. You round them up and crate them now, and let me see you off to the station before I go."

The man nearly dropped down dead. He experienced a sudden return to the courage of his convictions. Before he had quite recovered from the shock, he found himself back from the station, poorer by the loss of five good cockerels, (which he now for the first time really appreciated) but richer by twenty-five dollars, and some new ideas. He was saved to the fancy.

The last thing the visitor had said as he handed him a card on leaving was,

"Drop me a line if you care to part with any of those pullets. But keep the price within reason, I'm no millionaire."

If the neighbors only knew!

R. L. F.

#### **Chickens Come Home To Roost.**

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

One season's experience in chicken culture will usually suffice to impress any one with the natural fact upon which the well-worn maxim that "chickens come home to roost" is based.

A powerful and sometimes an incomprehensible sense of location is possessed by animal organisms even so low in the scale as insects. It has been shown that it is sometimes entirely independent of the senses of sight or smell.

The sense of location displayed by young chicks and adult fowls operates to the advantage or disadvantage of the poultry raiser according as he does or does not take it into account when making his arrangements.

Those of my readers who are having their first experiences this season in changing chicks into larger coops and bunching different lots together will understand what is meant by the sense of location.

It is a good idea to figure ahead a little in this connection. It is of decided advantage to keep chicks of about the same age together and separate from older or younger lots. When chicks of different ages mix the older and stronger bully the younger chicks and get more than their own share of food and the most comfortable situations in the coops at night.

Whether hens or brooders are used for mothering the chicks it is an excellent idea to arrange them in colonies according to age or breeding-pen number. Those of different lots being sufficiently far apart so that each little colony can be handled by itself.

Suppose we have six hens bring off their hatchets at the same time. All of those chicks can be given to three or four hens and their coops can be placed quite near each other. Before the hens are quite ready to wean the chicks the large coops can be placed where the small ones were and the hens and chicks allowed to occupy them.

Whatever changes are made in the

housing of this little colony should preserve, as nearly as practicable, the location to which they are accustomed at the time the change is made. Moving a considerable distance at one time will upset the chicks and make more or less trouble for the caretaker. If it be desired to have the chickens ultimately occupy some place a considerable distance away from their first location it will usually be found much easier to work them along gradually, a short distance at a time, toward their ultimate destination. The same general rule will apply to lots in brooders.

The next hatch that comes off can be colonized in the same way, locating them at such a distance from the first colony that they will not be likely to mix with them at night.

By adopting this colony plan on a small or a large scale the law that "chickens come home to roost" can be made to work to great advantage in case of handling the chicks and also in keeping track of the age or breeding of different lots.

Pedigree breeders can toe-punch fifteen different lots of chicks with marks that identify the dam of each. Another lot from another breeding pen would have to be punched with the same marks and that would be likely to mix matters were it not that by adopting the colony plan the two or more lots that bear the same toe marks can be kept entirely separate until old enough to band with the permanent individually-numbered leg-bands. True little chicks can be banded with numbered leg-bands, but the bands must be frequently changed as the chicks grow and that is a great deal of trouble with several hundred chicks.

It is perfectly sure that chickens will come home to roost provided "home" is in the location where their instinct leads them.

F. O. WELLCOME.  
Yarmouth, Me.

#### **Utility of Bantams.**

Except among those who have kept Bantams, the assertion that these small fowls are useful and profitable is provocative of incredulous smiles. They have been so universally regarded as purely ornamental, as having no earthly reason for existence except to show off their fine plumage and their elegant forms, as being beneath the attention of man, even women in this man's world, and only suitable for small boys, that to regard them as useful and profitable fowls requires the unlearning of old and the learning of new ideas, a difficult and painful process to many persons. But despite the generally received opinion to the contrary, there are good reasons for regarding Bantams as useful, profitable, practical fowls.

They never can, of course, come into competition with the larger breeds in the raising of eggs and poultry for market, unless great changes are made in the method of doing business. Our senseless way of selling eggs by the dozen is likely to be continued, for it is more convenient to count the eggs than it is to weigh them. But the line is drawn at Bantam eggs which are not counted and, as none are weighed, cannot be sold by weight. The buyer, whether he be a wholesale egg dealer or the keeper of a corner grocery, has no place for the eggs laid by Bantams. But, where the poultry products are not to be marketed, the smallness of the eggs and of the dressed poultry is no serious objection. The housekeeper will know how to cook with the small eggs and how to cook the small fowls so that the table will lose none of its attractiveness. And

for one person who raises poultry and eggs for market, there are a hundred who raise them for their own consumption.

It would be possible, probably, for an enterprising breeder to work up a trade on Bantam eggs and poultry, but it really would seem wiser for him, who is making a business of rearing poultry and eggs for market, to make use of the larger fowls for which the demand is already established. The Bantams may then be regarded as unsuitable for this comparatively small part of the poultry keeping fraternity, but there still remains the much larger number who believe in a home market and use in home consumption the product of their poultry yards. It is this class, if any, which will find Bantams useful and profitable poultry.

There is one, and a large class of people, which is restricted to Bantams if any fowls at all are to be kept. This is the class which dwells in cities and in compactly built villages, where neighbors can talk to each other from the adjoining windows, and where land is limited in quantity and high in price, its value being estimated not by the acre but by the square foot and where a few inches are considered of enough value to warrant an expensive lawsuit. In such localities the space occupied by large fowls can not be afforded, and the noise which they would make will not be tolerated. The trombone crow of a Brahma would drive the neighborhood distracted. But the weak piccolo of the Bantam cock and the light cackle of the little hen disturbs no one, and the space required for their welfare is insignificant. For such people the Bantam is indispensable.

But omitting from consideration the two classes, the one which can not keep Bantams and the other which can keep nothing else, and confining the argument solely to the class which keep fowls to provide eggs and poultry for home consumption, there still is reason to class Bantams among profitable poultry.

In the first place, the cost of housing and yarding, where yards are employed, is much less for Bantams than for large fowls. A house which will accommodate comfortably ten large fowls will be ample for thirty or forty Bantams. Indeed, Bantams can be housed at a very trifling expense if the owner is not particular about looks. A very good house for them can be made out of a dry goods case, costing from twenty-five to fifty cents. Of course, such housing is not here advocated. But one can reduce the cost of housing to one-third or one-fourth that required for large fowls.

Again, the amount of land required is equally reduced. This is not a very important item when land is but ten to twenty dollars an acre, but where it is worth from one hundred to one thousand dollars an acre it becomes of considerable importance.

And yet again, the expense of feeding, the largest expense the poultryman has to meet, is greatly reduced where only Bantams are kept. A fowl consumes food somewhat in proportion to its weight. It is hardly correct to say, perhaps, that a fifteen pound Brahma would eat as much as sixteen fifteen ounce Bantams—the weights are not fanciful but taken from actual birds at one of our exhibitions—but such a Brahma would eat as much as a good many such Bantams. Probably, as Bantams and large fowls go one could keep four or five Bantams for the cost of keeping one large fowl, but if we call it three, the expense would be reduced to one-third.

Taking these three elements, the expense of housing and yarding, the land required, and the food consumed, and admitting that the estimates made are correct—they certainly are very conservative—and it will be seen that three Bantams can be kept where one large fowl can be.

In laying, what will three Bantams do in comparison with one large fowl? It is a good fowl that will lay 120 eggs in a year. Some will lay more, but the greater number will lay less. Let 120 eggs be assumed as a fair estimate. It is not a remarkable Bantam which will not lay sixty or seventy eggs in a year and among some varieties the number will be more than twice this. Call it 100 eggs a year for the Bantam hens. Three hens will on this estimate lay 300 eggs a year. But the eggs are much smaller! True, but one and one-half or two Bantam eggs will equal in weight and more than equal in culinary value one of the eggs of the large fowls. Calling it two Bantam eggs to equal one large egg, and the product of the three Bantam hens would be equal to 150 of the large eggs, or two and one-half dozen eggs in favor of the Bantams in a year. As layers, there is not a shadow of doubt that Bantams have a right to be regarded as profitable fowls. By a few they are regarded as the most profitable fowls there are.

As table fowls, the problem is not so simple. It is claimed by some, among whom the name of I. K. Felch may be found, that one pound of poultry can be raised just as cheaply as another pound, irrespective of the weight of the fowls. This we do not regard as an exact statement. Breeds do vary in the amount of poultry that can be produced on a given amount of food. While it is possible that one could raise five pounds of Bantam poultry for the same amount of money as he could five pounds of poultry in one chicken, we think the probability is that he could not. Yet the difference would probably not be very great and would not amount to more than one or two cents per pound. Granting that it amounted to two cents per pound, still Bantam poultry could be raised profitably, for the margin between the cost of raising and the value of poultry is much more than two cents per pound. Bantam poultry, too, is of a very high quality. The birds, as a class, are very plump and meaty and when killed at the proper age make most toothsome poultry. We have heard that at one summer hotel Bantams about a year old were used right along as broilers and were regarded as especially suitable for that purpose.

If we grant what has gone before we shall be obliged to acknowledge that our ideas of Bantams need reconstruction. Instead of being delightful pets—they are that—to be kept to minister to our delight, they make a more commonplace appeal to the stomach and the pocket, and are properly to be regarded as practical, profitable poultry.—*H. S. Babcock in Poultry Monthly.*

#### American Incubators and Brooders Abroad.

For the past twenty years American incubators and brooders have been going abroad in small numbers, with very little fluctuation in demand until about two years ago, when Robt. A. Colt, of Pittsfield, Mass., established a general agency in London, Eng., under name of the Robt. A. Colt, Lmtd., a corporation with large capital, for the sale of American

goods, of all kinds pertaining to poultry culture, with the Prairie State incubators and brooders as the corner stone of the business.

The energetic manner with which Mr. Colt inaugurated his campaign for business led the Prairie State Incubator Co. to assign his company the following continental countries, viz : France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal and Italy, in addition to the British Isles which were originally given him.

A great increase in interest in American made goods was at once manifested. Mr. Colt immediately set about giving the Prairie State incubators and brooders the greatest publicity possible, both by an active advertising campaign and by making large and attractive exhibits at all the important shows in England, Germany, Holland and France. In addition, as soon as the machines became known, he began appointing sub-agents in his territory as fast as reliable firms could be found, which were in touch with the poultry interests of the several countries.

Very much the same condition of affairs existed in South Africa, Australia and New Zealand as in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe, up to within two or three years, or until the attention of William E. Peck & Co., foreign merchants of New York city, was called to that field as being ripe for the exploitation of American made incubators and brooders. Messrs. Peck & Co. having direct and intimate connections with the best merchants, were in exceptionally good position to push the sale in these countries, as well as in two of the states of Brazil, South America.

The demand from these two agents has not only been very gratifying to the Prairie State Incubator Co., but has also astonished all three parties concerned. The demand from England was beyond the capacity of the Prairie State Incubator Co. to meet, and doubtless one-half more machines could have been sold there had the factory been able to turn them out.

To prevent any such shortage next season and anticipating a very much larger demand, Mr. Colt on his recent visit to America placed an order with the Prairie State Incubator Co. for 4100 incubators and brooders, which is undoubtedly the largest single order ever given an incubator manufacturer. The Messrs. Peck & Co. also placed an order with Mr. Cooper, the same day, for from 1,000 to 1,200 machines. The total amount involved in the two orders is about \$71,000.

The Prairie State Incubator Co. had already decided to increase the output of its factory and to keep it running full capacity all through the summer months, putting in a new 30 h. p. gas engine as supplementary power and more machinery in the iron working department to facilitate the work and lessen hand labor and expense.

The future looks extremely bright for the Prairie State Incubator Co., and it will have to "get busy" and keep busy, as the home demand is also increasing largely every year.

#### Handling and Marketing Eggs.

If poultrymen and farmers would take care of their eggs as they should, it would be an easy matter for many of them to get from three to five cents more per dozen than they are now getting, and in many instances ten to twelve cents more could be obtained. It is quite interesting to see what quality of stock the city markets are eager to pay for. We may look

over the market quotations in the papers and price currents, but many times they represent only three-quarters of the price that can be secured for strictly fancy fresh eggs.

Now to get these extra prices, it should be well understood that the eggs must be all right, not a single bad egg must ever go in, for just so sure as a poor egg is found, the deal is off.

There are hundreds of families in all of the small cities, and in the villages they may be found by the score—who are ready and anxious to pay a premium for eggs that are known to be fresh, but stale eggs are bad things to do business with, in fact you can't do business with them at all. There is no one that wants to pay or will pay any fancy price for eggs, when they have got to break every one in a dish by itself, to see if it is fit to use. Neither do they want to go above the market price for small or dirty eggs.

I remember very well while handling eggs a few years ago, that I had one man in particular who furnished me with about thirty dozen a week, and I am sure there were not more than six dozen in the lot but what had more or less dirt on them. I tried to persuade him to clean them, but he said he had not the time, and could get no more for them if cleaned, and that, if I did not want them, the other buyers would gladly take them. Now such stock can never be made to look as clean and bright as that which is cleaned at once when taken from the nest, or better, never allowed to become soiled. And these people who are not particular to have their eggs in marketable condition are generally the ones who are as apt to put in stale eggs as fresh ones.

There are many farmers keeping from one to two hundred hens, who never sort or clean any of their eggs. But these are just the persons, who, with a little extra care, should be able to get the fancy prices, for with the large number of hens, it would be an easy matter to fill a case in a very few days, and with nice, clean eggs of uniform size and color.

Different markets prefer particular colored eggs. Most New England markets pay a few cents extra for eggs of a uniform brown color. Other markets demand pure white eggs. We often hear people say, "What difference does it make about the color of the shell?" Well, it makes a good deal of difference, if we are able to get five or ten cents more per dozen for eggs of a certain color. It may seem like a foolish fancy, but it pays to cater to people's fancies when we are selling them goods. If you are keeping Plymouth Rocks or some other breed that lays brown eggs, and your market pays a little extra for white ones, it would be wise to make a change in breed, or it certainly would be a better policy than to attempt to change the taste of the consumers.

All markets unite in paying only the highest prices for such as are of good size, not necessarily over-large, but certainly not below the average.

It is plain to be seen, then, that to secure these fancy prices, pure-bred stock—or that which is very near so—must be kept, so as to have the eggs uniform in size and color. Then if the eggs are kept clean and marketed while fresh it will be an easy thing to get a premium on them, over the market price.

In the selection of food there is a wide latitude. In feeding hens for laying, fattening foods will be rejected quite large-

ly. A mixed diet will be found beneficial and there are no iron-clad rules for preparing this mixture. One breeder will succeed very well with one ration and another will do equally well on another which does not contain a single food stuff employed by the first person. Wheat will make up the bulk of all egg rations. Stimulants will be avoided largely. Meat and bone will be found valuable for egg production where they can be obtained in a fresh condition. Green things from the garden should be looked upon with more favor by owners of laying hens, and table scraps should be employed in the ration. We find some mill products very good, and some of them can be obtained at reasonable prices. We are gradually getting away from the mash except as it is called for to feed clover. Getting plenty of eggs is a study, and more people are studying now than ever before.—*V. M. Couch in Commercial Poultry.*

#### Facts as I Have Found Them.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)  
I

In presenting to the readers of the EASTERN POULTRYMAN some notes on poultry culture, I do so with the hope that the facts as I have found them in an experience of over twenty-five years in the breeding and management of poultry for the market and show room, may be of some assistance to the beginner, and worthy of consideration by my fellow workers many of whom may have found Experience to be an expensive teacher, and would be willing to accept the words of advice and warning from one who has endeavored to learn a lesson from his mistakes, as well as to gain instruction and derive profit from his successful experiences in the line of poultry culture. In a recent conversation with a prominent poultryman, he stated his belief that a large part of the articles written for the poultry press are founded on the imagination of the writers and that much of it emanates from a class of space writers who are more skilled in turning neat phrases describing the important work of poultry raising than they are in doing such work. Whether he may be right or wrong in his opinion of poultry literature, we will leave for the reader to determine, but will promise the readers that whatever we write for publication under the heading of "Facts" will be just what we have seen and done, and if rhetorical embellishment is necessary to make the articles presentable, that part of the work must needs be done by the editor, who may add to or subtract from anything that I write for these columns so long as he does not change the meaning of the sentences or make the facts appear different than I intended.

I have not mapped out a particular plan for what I shall write, but shall probably use texts as they appear to me from day to day in my own yards, and in my observations of the doings of others, with perhaps an occasional reference to current matter in the poultry papers, whenever such matter has a bearing on the facts gleaned from my own experience. If at any time the readers of this paper should care to ask questions, they may be sent to the editor and will be answered through this department or separate articles will be written on the subject, or perhaps the editor will open a regular "Questions and Answers" department (and let me answer some of the easy questions).

It is a well-known maxim that to get ahead any a person must not stand still, though in its application to practice some people stumble over its interpretation.

Many a poultry raiser wonders why he is not more successful, and yet continues to do his work in the same slipshod manner that his father did before him. Others there are who are ready to try every new breed, feed, appliance or method, and yet cannot succeed because they overlook the small details of the business.

Stability is essential to success in raising poultry as in every other business and a person who does not like the work well enough to attend to it at the time it should be done, should retire as soon as possible. Concentration of energy is necessary in nearly every undertaking, and specialism prevails in every occupation. If the proverbial drops of water had fallen on different portions of the stone each time, the stone would never have worn away. A breeder who thoroughly understands one variety has knowledge far in advance of the one who has made a superficial study of several breeds.

It is better to commence with a few hens of one variety, and learn as much as possible about them, before attempting to keep a larger flock or more varieties.

My first flock of hens were called Cochin Chinas, or Cinnamon Buff Cochins, resembling somewhat the Buff Cochins of today, although they were smaller, less fluffy and in color were a reddish buff, more like the Rhode Island Red females of to-day. How I prized those birds and how anxiously I awaited each issue of the *Poultry World* (published by H. H. Stoddard) to which I subscribed, and eagerly scanned its columns to see if there were any articles on Cochins which at that time appeared to me to be the best fowl on earth. They were good layers and sitters, the latter quality being at that time of more importance than it is at present, as there were no incubators in use in our section. The Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns were being boomed, and more attention being paid to poultry at that time than at any earlier period in my memory, and as the carefully kept diary showing my receipts and expenses, proved that I was making a fair profit from the sale of stock and eggs of the Cochins, it seemed to me that more varieties would add to my wealth. With this idea I purchased a pen each of Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. The birds for which I paid five dollars each would to-day be considered only as culls.

Whatever fault we may find with the American Poultry Association or its revision committees, anyone who has noted the steady improvement in the poultry, not only in markings of the plumage, but in the shape and utility qualities as well, and in the increased attention that is given to poultry raising, must acknowledge that the influence of that organization has been of great importance to the poultry industry.

The first season's work with my three breeds was a hard one. Where a lath fence had always kept my Cochins confined, I found that the Leghorns could easily scale it, and the trouble that this occasioned, and the dissatisfaction expressed by some of my egg customers that season nearly discouraged my further work as a fancier, and when it became known that I was breeding other varieties I lost some of my best Cochin customers, some of them being afraid of the flocks mixing, and others thinking I must be dissatisfied with the Cochins, or why should I be trying anything else. Many

times I was called upon to explain my position, and should probably have squared myself with all the inquirers, and continued to breed the three varieties, but a change of circumstances made it necessary for our family to live in the village, and there being but a small chance to keep poultry, I decided to keep but one variety, and so in spite of the fact that for two years I had believed the Cochins to be as near perfection as any fowl could be, the good work that the Plymouth Rocks had done and the larger demand for them won me to their side and from that time to the present, though at times having several other breeds, I have continued to breed the Barred Plymouth Rocks, and find them worthy of all the attention and care that has been bestowed upon them. And yet I have no doubt that many of the other varieties that I have handled would have been fully as profitable if I had taken them exclusively and worked for their best interests. The beginner should make a study of the different breeds, and visit, if possible, a number of breeders of the different kinds, and having made a selection of one variety should give them a careful trial. When this is done there is likely to be small reason for any change. Changing from one breed to another will cut off much of the profits, for when a breeder becomes identified with a certain variety and has acquired a reputation as a breeder of that particular kind, his trade or good will is worth something to him, and should not be lost by changing from one breed to another.

(To be continued.)

#### The Estimating Contest.

On another page we publish the announcement of a contest in estimating the number of votes cast in the elections in Massachusetts, Ohio and Iowa. This contest is conducted by the Press Publishing Association, and is perfectly fair and legitimate in every way. The Association has conducted several previous contests, and all prizes were promptly paid. The cashier of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., certifies that the \$40,000.00 offered in the present contest, has been deposited in that bank, and can be used for no other purpose than the payment of these prizes.

The plan of offering such prizes was made for the purpose of increasing the subscription lists of the newspapers and magazines interested in the contest. By special arrangement with the Press Publishing Association, we are enabled to offer our readers a chance to participate, on the liberal terms shown in the advertisement. Anyone can have as many guesses as he wishes, by sending in a subscription for each, or several can form a club and share in the results.

The offer is thoroughly reliable and all participants have an equal chance.

#### A Trio of Thoroughbreds for 50 Cents

One of our subscribers calls our offer of a year's subscription to *Fancy Fowls*, *Michigan Poultry Breeder* and EASTERN POULTRYMAN "a trio of thoroughbreds for fifty cents." Look up our combination offer on another page, and send 50 cents for the three papers one year.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 245 free. W. Chester, Pa.

### A Few Stray Thoughts on the Rhode Island Red Question.

To the "initiated" it would seem little short of lunacy to attempt to reason with such prejudiced people as most of those seem to be who are so anxious to "suppress" the Rhode Island Reds. Among our recent critics one claims that they have dark pin-feathers; another, a dealer in market poultry, admits that "pin-feathers are as slightly conspicuous in the Reds as in the White Wyandottes;" one says they are not as good layers as White Wyandottes, referring as proof to western experiment station reports, where Reds are nearly unknown; another admits them to be first class layers and good poultry; one finds their skin bluish; another considers it "richest yellow," etc. Most of those arguments (?) come from one of two sources—either from those ignorant of poultry matters in general, or else from those who find in the Reds a very strong rival for their own favorite breed.

Perhaps it won't be entirely idle to offer a few suggestions, with the hope of bringing the discussion to a point where reason will replace prejudice, and adherence to facts seem more discreet than arguments tainted with personal interests.

Although the Reds are increasing in popularity, reports from breeders all over the country tell of larger sales than ever before; they are not in a "boom" period, but instead are steadily moving forward on their own merits, and in spite of the steady opposition of many influential breeders of older varieties, and numerous writers on poultry topics. The booming period is past,—they are here to stay, and such twaddle as we hear of blue skins, black pin-feathers, poor layers, etc., is written either by those who are not acquainted with representative flocks of the breed or else by those who wilfully distort facts. I have visited scores of dealers, both retail and wholesale, and I have heard very little complaint of the color of skin, quality of meat, or presence of dark pin-feathers in R. I. Red carcasses. The only complaint that I have heard is that many strains of Reds are too small, that they get "hard" too young, and that the smaller strains are "hatchet breasted."

I believe these to be just criticisms, and I feel sure from the attitude taken by nearly every member of the R. I. Red Club, that the increase in weight given by the new Standard will soon overcome this difficulty. It exists in comparatively few flocks of fanciers or market poultrymen, but rather in the flocks of egg farmers where the meat side of the breed has not been developed.

I have found on the other hand many dealers who especially praised the richness of the yellow skin and the excellent carcasses of the Reds. In regard to size, I have found in visiting scores of R. I. Red breeders that in most cases they are bred as large as Wyandottes, often as large as Rocks. At the 1903 Boston show nearly all the cocks exhibited weighed above eight and one-half pounds, and several were between ten and eleven pounds, and the cockerels ranged from seven to nine and one-half. In my own experience I have found a tendency to an increase in weight each year. After the action of the club (increasing the weight) I began weighing our birds, and of twelve cocks all but two were above weight, some as heavy as ten and a quarter pounds—the grand-sire of six of them weighed seven and three-quarters pounds—a number of hens

of the same ancestry weighed from seven to eight pounds.

In regard to "disqualifying Reds as mongrels," I think it perhaps worth while to note that although the Reds are a composite breed they are no more so than the Barred Rock or the Buff Rock or Wyandotte. I have seen scores of Barred (?) Rocks in the yards of egg farmers with no trace of barring in the flight feathers, also very dark (sometimes black) legs, and in the same flocks I have noticed small smutty looking Reds, all claimed to be pure blood. Such stock bears about the same relation to a fancier's pure bloods that a menu does to a dinner—simply a reminder.

There is another favorite comment with the would-be critics, to the effect that Red breeders don't agree on the ideal color. The editor of the *Reliable Poultry Journal* goes considerably out of his way to remark that we are "totally unable to define or describe the color desired." I wonder if Mr. Curtis ever read the Barred Rock standard, and if so, if he ever tried to imagine what he would try to breed to fit that standard of color providing he had never seen a Barred Rock? Anyone who has given the matter thought, knows that it is impossible to describe color accurately, and a careful perusal of the various Standards will convince one that this is the case. Mr. Latham's article in March *Reliable Poultry Journal* is particularly interesting on this point, as it shows that even "doctors disagree" on such questions.

It was rather gratifying at the recent Boston show to hear several prominent breeders of other breeds admit that there was more uniformity of color among the Reds there exhibited than there was among either the Buff Wyandottes or the Barred Rocks. One Buff breeder remarked that the Reds seemed to differ only in shades of one color, while the Buff Wyandotte class gave shades of yellow, orange and red. In connection with this point, I looked over one flock of over 400 Reds and selected the darkest and the lightest, but I could not find as much contrast as I found between the color of a Barred Rock hen, cockerel bred, and a Barred Rock cock pullet bred, which I bought of one of the best known breeders of Barred Rocks in the country, and yet we don't hear any great cry of "mongrels," and "don't breed true," applied to the Barred Rocks.

Rhode Island Reds do not, as a rule, breed as true as either white or black breeds, but compared with other colored breeds I think there is not much difference. There are two very good reasons why so many flocks of Reds lack uniformity of color. First, a great many small breeders who have not attended our large shows, have been breeding them. They have never seen approved specimens, and on account of the great popularity of the Reds they have sold eggs for hatching without proper selection and mating of breeding stock, which is a serious mistake with a new breed, and has of course helped to increase the lack of uniformity of color. The new Standard, which is much more explicit than the old, will help this difficulty very much. Second, every breeder knows that Buff and Red breeds do not reproduce with the same uniformity that most other colored breeds do; in fact, in some of the well established strains of Buff breeds there are various shades of buff, from deep "golden buff" (reddish), to a pale yellowish buff.

At the last meeting of the Rhode Island

Red Club, the discussion of the new Standard occupied a large part of the time. Every point was fully discussed, and in all that discussion by about sixty prominent breeders, there was hardly a point on which any material difference of opinion existed. The three things upon which there was a slight difference of opinion, were very easily settled, as they seemed, with one exception, rather minor points. The first, and by far the most important point, was the question of increase of weight. Several breeders claimed that the Reds had made their reputation on the weights given in the old Standard, and it seemed to them best to stick to it. By far the larger part of the club favored an increase, "at least to the Wyandotte size," because nearly all the prominent breeders had found the old Standard too small for a general utility bird. After a full discussion all objections which had been made to an increase in weight were withdrawn.

The other two points were—1st—the question of disqualifying for white in ear lobes; and 2d—whether ticking in hackle of female should be called for. On the former question several members thought any trace of white in ear lobes should disqualify; others differed. A vote showed that a majority favored disqualifying for "more than half white." Regarding the ticking in hackle, quite a number were opposed to it for two reasons; first, because it involves a tendency to black lacing in the hackle of male, thus calling for double mating; and secondly, because females without ticking are in general cleaner in undercolor, i. e. have less tendency to smut.

The final decision was, that a slight ticking was desirable, but not essential, i. e., females otherwise superior but without ticking should win. One thing about the meeting was especially noteworthy, viz., the general harmony and agreement on all vital points. Everyone had his ideals, but they were all essentially the same. I doubt very much if a more complete agreement on all points relating to a new Standard could be found in any other breeders' club—a fact which shows a pretty definitely understood breed.

When one stops to think that in both 1902 and 1903, the Rhode Island Reds outnumbered the Barred Rocks, and that at both these shows the Reds were the second largest class entered, the popularity of the breed among fanciers can't be questioned. If one will take the trouble to visit the large poultry farms of eastern Massachusetts he will find in almost every instance where Reds have been in fair competition with other breeds they have been found more profitable. The proprietor of one of the largest poultry plants in this section recently told me that in comparison with White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, and White Leghorns, the Reds were in the lead as layers, and still farther in the lead as regards sale of eggs for hatching and breeding stock.

There seems to be a general impression among poultrymen that the Single Comb Reds are rather more prolific layers than the Rose Comb Reds; on the other hand the Rose Comb variety seem, generally, to have broader, deeper breasts, i. e., better meat type. I should like to hear an expression of opinion from breeders on this point. Meanwhile let us stick to facts in our criticisms; if the breed has merits let's recognize them; if they have defects, as all breeds have, let's make an effort to remedy them.—W. J. Drisko, Sec'y R. I. Red Club, in *Farm Poultry*.

## THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

FREEPORT, MAINE.

Geo. P. Coffin, - Publisher.

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The columns of this paper are open to communications concerning anything in which our readers may be interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry topics are solicited, and our readers are invited to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of ideas of mutual interest.

## JULY, 1903.

## July Notes.

The heat of July and August calls for care on the part of the poultry breeder, for the chicks must be kept as comfortable as possible. Give close attention to the drinking vessels, and see that the water is always fresh and clean.

Provide shade for the chicks. If there is no natural shade, some roofs may be built on stakes. A framework with some green boughs from the woods laid over it comes the nearest to the natural shade of anything we have seen. An old piece of canvas or burlap can be put up on stakes to shelter the chicks from the sun, and if the drinking vessels are placed in these shaded places the water keeps cooler, and to some extent cools the atmosphere. These tents also serve as protection from the hawks, as the hawk usually swoops down and takes the chicks without alighting, and will very rarely succeed in getting away with a chick unless by the momentum acquired in his flight.

If hawks are troublesome in your neighborhood set a stout pole fifteen or twenty feet in height, on the top of which place a small steel trap. The hawk will alight to survey the surroundings and in this way is captured. If a new trap is used it should be smoked or stained, as the shining metal will be avoided by the hawk.

The houses and coops should be cleaned out every week,—every day would be better—and dry earth, plaster or air slaked lime should be scattered under the roosts and in the corners.

## MAINE POULTRY SHOWS.

Freeport Poultry Association, Freeport, Dec. 16-18, 1903.

Maine State Poultry Association, Lewiston, Jan. 5-8, 1904.

St. Croix Poultry Association, Calais, Feb. —, 1904.

Provide ample quarters for the growing chicks. Do not allow them to huddle together at night in coops where there is scarcely standing room. The heated, foul air, and crowding renders them susceptible to colds, roup and other diseases besides checking their growth, and allowing better opportunities for the lice to get in their deadly work. The coops should be sprayed with a liquid lice killer every week. We prefer to do it early in the day so that the heavier fumes will have disappeared before the chicks go in, as the pure air is better for breathing, even if the fumes of the insecticide do no material injury to the birds.

Unless the chicks have plenty of range green food should be supplied. Lettuce, beets, and young turnips make excellent greens for the chicks and can easily be grown for that purpose. If a corner of the yard can be fenced off and spaded up and sown with oats, mustard or any other quick growing plant that the chicks will eat, it will be found profitable to do so, as it freshens the ground as well as producing the food at a time when it is really necessary.

The late broods of chicks should not be permitted to mingle with the earlier and more mature birds. The late chicks need especial care, and should have fresh ground and clean grass, and must be carefully guarded against lice. If this is done, and proper attention given to feeding, their growth will be a surprise to the owner, especially if he be one of those who have considered it "useless to hatch any chicks after the middle of May."

The old stock should be looked after at this time. The old and unprofitable hens should be marketed before the moult, and those that are to be kept for breeders should be given the best opportunity to maintain their health during the time when they are putting off the old coat and putting on the new. Cool shady runs and plenty of green food will be appreciated by them, and the fat forming foods should be withheld. Keep them free from lice and anoint their shanks and feet with vaseline or olive oil, and if they are feather-legged varieties, see that the stubs of broken feathers are removed. In any part of the plumage a broken feather should be pulled out, as they do not moult out as well as the entire feathers. The males that are to be kept over should have individual coops and runs. Care at this time will show its effects in the show room, as well as in the fertility of the eggs in the next breeding season.

At this time the breeder should plan and place his advertising for the coming

year. Do not wait until the houses are overcrowded with stock before placing the advertising. The early advertiser gets the cream of the trade. The advertiser who keeps his sign before the public all the time is the most successful. "Don't take down your sign until you are ready to retire from business" is a good business maxim.

## Freeport Poultry Show.

The Freeport Poultry Association will hold its first annual exhibition December 16, 17 and 18, 1903. A. C. Hawkins and Daniel P. Shove have been selected as judges. The score card system will be used. Much interest is manifested in this show, and located as it is in the heart of a poultry raising section, and near the homes of so many fanciers, there are good reasons for expecting a successful show. For information regarding the show, or matters pertaining to the premium list, address A.P. Winslow, President, or Geo. P. Coffin, Secretary, Freeport, Maine.

## Notes and Comments.

In the hurry of going to press with our June issue we omitted a note giving credit to Mr. Grant M. Curtis, President of the Cyphers Incubator Company, for the excellent report of the Standard Revision Committee, which he furnished us for publication. The courtesy and enterprise shown by the company in furnishing stenographers for the use of the committee, and thereby securing a full report for general publication is worthy of commendation and deserves the thanks of all breeders of standard poultry.

The question of a standard description for Barred Plymouth Rocks is being carefully discussed by many of the breeders. They seem to be pretty evenly divided in their opinions, and there will probably be an interesting discussion at the meeting when the report comes up for adoption. But whether the new standard calls for black and white, or blue and gray, or any other description that may suit the fancy of those who shall determine it, there will still remain in the minds of the judges their present ideals of the correct color, and then we shall see, as we have many times in the past a wide difference in the placing of the awards by different judges who have construed the present standard as calling for almost any range of shades from black to white.

The standard formulated by the Revision Committee is a good one if the judges could all agree on its application,

and if they cannot do so, neither this nor any other wording of the standard will bring the breeders to an agreement as to perfection of plumage. The fault at present even, is more in the judges, than in the standard. As has sometimes been said of moral questions, "the judges favor the laws but are opposed to their enforcement."

One of our subscribers who is raising 1,300 chickens this year, besides attending to the other work on a ten-acre poultry farm, says he finds it necessary to work early and late, but his farm yielded a net income of \$1,300 in 1902, and \$1,050 in 1901, and promises even better for the present season. He has one acre in small fruits, two acres in orchard, half of which is bearing, and two acres in hoed crops, raising corn, cabbages, sugar beets, etc., for the poultry, and marketing the early potatoes and peas which are the only vegetables not consumed on the farm. He keeps one cow, a horse and two pigs, and is increasing the fertility of the farm, improving the buildings and erecting a new poultry house each year. He wintered last season 500 layers, and intends to carry 700 the coming winter. His breeds are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Buff Leghorns. His sales of eggs in January and February (all sent to Boston market) amounted to \$349.00. His first broilers were sold April 30, sixty birds being sold for \$43.80. He uses two incubators and nine brooders and raises many chicks with the hens. The above facts were given us on condition that we withhold any mention of the name or location of this young man who is building up a successful business on a Maine farm of ten acres. We hope he will at a later date permit us to present more of the items and figures regarding his plant, for we feel sure such information would be interesting to many of our readers.

We are always pleased to send sample copies of our paper free to anyone interested in poultry, and our readers are invited to send us the addresses of their friends who keep poultry and would care to receive a sample copy.

There is nothing gained by disposing of every hen as soon as she is eighteen months old, as many writers advocate. The two-year-old hen has not outlived her usefulness if she ever had any. True they may have been unduly forced with stimulants, but the hens we have in mind are those which have been cared for, and fed good sound grain, and have laid 125 to 175 eggs in the past year. Such hens should be retained for breeding purposes and their eggs will produce the rugged chickens.

#### "Old Speckle"

My subject was an interesting one in our childhood. How oft we have just

peeped over the top of a barrel in the woodshed or under a box by the kitchen, or into a nook in the woodpile, and seen that old speckle hen doing duty as we anxiously wait her cackle that denotes the advent of another large, white egg. How good that fresh egg looks as we carry it into the house in our childish hands, while all the time our young appetite longs for it even after Easter. At that age broken china and decorated ware seemed almost good enough to eat as we now remember it.

But times have changed. Alas, we have changed! and so has the breed of hens. All have changed, and we often recall those happy days of youth, as we pass over the brink of life and once more live in memory.

To us it is the breed that lays, that pays, and the many plans and devices used to determine which are best, and the rigid selection and breeding have secured many breeds that surpass "Old Speckle's record," and place our margin of profit far beyond our grandfather's kind. They exist in the poultry yards of today and not in memory. They are a source of profit as well as pleasure, and the new breeds as watched by our children will be their fond remembrance when the story of "Old Speckle" will have passed away. The new breeds of today are the results of careful selection and breeding, and while the fethers are made the greater study and perfection, too much so when at a loss of utility, yet fine feathers make fine birds. Many breeders are beginning to use trap nests, and by this means the hen that lives to display a fine plumage only, will soon be beheaded for the market price of other useless ones. We look for more profit, and by choosing the right breeds and giving the proper care, "Old Speckle" will not be heard of in their din of cackle and shelling out the eggs.—*J. P. Smith in Michigan Poultry Breeder.*

#### Sebright Bantam Breeding.

The breeder of either Silver or Golden Sebright Bantams of to-day does not have very many of the trials that their admirers and breeders of fifteen years ago had to contend with. Fifteen years ago there were very, very few specimens that would pass now as a fairly well, all over laced bird. There were birds with well laced sections, but other sections of the same bird would be very poorly laced or not laced at all, simply the feathers tipped with black.

Those breeders that have stayed with these beautiful breeds, and have studied and bred them continuously, and brought them to what they now are, a thoroughbred that reproduces itself and which breeds a large per cent. of fine specimens deserves the thanks of the fraternity. Fifteen years ago it required study and skill to mate so as to combine the good qualities of different birds in their offspring, but as it is now, all that breeders have to do is to choose well bred birds, birds bred from good ones and that have a long line of good ones back of them, and that are good ones themselves, and they will produce a good per cent. of good chicks. It remains for the breeders who have "hobbies to ride" to choose between strains, either those which appear light in color having large white open centers with narrow black lacing, or those with smaller white centers and wider lacing. The latter is easier for the hap-hazard breeder to produce birds with plumage laced entirely around the feathers. The former is nearest what our

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standard requires, and shows the most science for the breeder that produces this sort that are laced "all around" each feather. Too many breeders, to say naught about judges and would-be critics, "ride hobbies," and when they look at a bird or a class of birds in a show all they seem to see is that section that favors their "hobby." All of us know full well that a perfectly clear tail, a perfectly clear wing, or a faultless comb are very, very, desirable, yet neither of these coveted qualities make a bird, regardless of his style, shape, or lacing of other sections. Real judgment is the kind that makes note of all the good and all the poor qualities of a bird, and awards the ribbon to the best all round specimens regardless of the fact that there remains in the class a bird unnoticed that has one or two exceptionally good qualities, and several just as objectionable qualities. This applies to mating and breeding as well. The would-be breeder of Sebrights of to-day simply needs to start right by buying birds of the right sort and continue to mate and breed on the same line and he cannot go far astray, as they breed remarkably true to-day. As regards the rearing of chicks of these breeds, will say we find May, June and August the best months. The young chicks of August in particular should be given a place where they can choose between sunshine or shade. Never set their coop on grass or sod land, always on ground that has been worked as between corn rows, etc. Never feed often than three times daily, and only what they eat at time of feeding. Never feed soft food of any sort, but change from one grain to another as often as possible, except at night, when they should be fed finely cracked corn, and an occasional feed of hard boiled eggs chopped fine and made dry with bread crumbs, cracked wheat, broken rice, dry oat meal, buckwheat or hemp seed once or twice a week. Allow them fresh water from the start. Keep them free from lice, and your success is assured.—"Zim."

#### Buckwheat.

It is the judgment of the writer that no other single food is of such value to the poultryman as buckwheat. As a single ration for winter feeding to laying hens it surpasses wheat, corn, barley or oats, and if warm food is desired there is no ration equal to steamed buckwheat. Fowls fattened on this cereal will be found on dressing to be as plump and yellow as those fed on any other grains, while the flesh will have a whiteness and flavor peculiar to this excellent food. Poultry growers in certain portions of France feed buckwheat exclusively, and, I am informed, receive an advance above the

regular market price of fowls fattened on other foods. One of the most prosperous poultrymen I know grows about five acres of this grain each season; two acres of which he does not harvest but allows his fowls to run in as soon as the berry becomes hard enough for food and these two acres constitute their run until snow flies. This method of feeding would seem to have the opposite effect than the one desired; but with him it is not the case. The flocks go into winter quarters in the finest condition possible. The exercise of foraging for what they get to eat gives added strength, health and muscle and after their summer's partial confinement to limited runs, their digestion has been so improved as to make the close confinement of their winter quarters less injurious than otherwise would have been possible. Fowls fed on buckwheat have the advantage over corn fed flocks of more rapid assimilation. Their food is more readily converted into fat, bone and muscle making material. I understand that this is a mere statement, but the proofs will follow soon. Corn has a cortex or flinty covering which of necessity must make it slow of digestion. The extra amount of labor put upon the organs of digestion must tell upon the economy and the rest required by the system after a prolonged effort of this character interferes with many of the other functions and as a matter of fact all of the other qualities of the fowl other than fat production is interfered with. Not so with buckwheat. As a single and in many cases the only ration seven months out of the twelve this food has produced eggs in surprising numbers.

#### Plenty of Elbow Room To Work In.

There is plenty of elbow room in the poultry business. There is no danger that it will be overdone, even if there are two hundred eighty-four million chickens in the United States, and they lay over ten billion eggs a year. The poultry business is sometimes called a peculiar one, but like the other industries, it requires skill, time and capital. The development of the poultry business in the last few years has made it so important that not less than fifty papers or journals are directly devoted to it, while many publications of different kinds have departments given to this industry.

We often hear it said that the poultry business is a business for the masses, and that those who can not make a success of anything else can be successful in poultry keeping. I believe many are thrown into the business by such misleading reports of the easy work, the great demand, and the "millions in it." Do not believe a word of this kind of talk. Many a man with the above ideas, without any capital or knowledge of the business, has started in the work determined "to do or bust," and they have busted. A little common sense should teach anyone that a business that would flourish without skill, brains and money, that was a bonanza for every Tom, Dick and Harry, certainly would be overdone, and soon the supply would double the demand. But as it is, the demand cannot anywhere be reached by the supply. The many failures keep up the prices, and help those who have the ability "to stay there." There are hundreds that "go way back and sit down" where there is one who sticks to the front row. Yes, there is plenty of elbow room for you in the poultry field, and a good living ready for the man with pluck, energy and some cash, who is willing to

start small and go up with the business, who is not looking for a gold mine, but a good day's wages for every day in the year.

There are thousands of persons in places where they do not belong, so be sure that you have some love for animal life or a sympathetic interest in animals, besides some particular knowledge of the business before you start in. The bird's wings are for flying in the air, the fishes' fins for swimming in the water; what would happen if the bird tried to fly in the water, and the fish to swim in the air, happens when men get out of their natural elements. Our happiness and success depend upon being where we belong. If you are in love with your trade—a successful poultryman always loves his birds—if you can perform your work easily and your duties are a pleasure, you are in your right place.

Because a man is a wise and successful business man we are not to conclude that he would make a successful poultryman. I have known men very successful in mercantile trade whose common sense forsook them as soon as they entered into poultry keeping. They left town for country life with the idea that ten thousand dollars and a few poultry books would make them a successful poultry farmer. They bought lots of fancy fowls, took prizes at the poultry shows, had the finest houses and fixings and thought they knew it all. After the first year's balance was taken they found their expenses outran their receipts. They were disappointed. The second year their fowls collapsed by sickness, etc. The third year they tacked to a post a sign "For Sale," and then came back to town. They had found out that poultry farming was a science and a trade, and that they might as well try to start the machinery of an ocean steamer expecting to successfully guide the vessel across the Atlantic as to try to engineer the outbranching affairs of a large poultry plant, knowing nothing about poultry life.

If you have a good occupation, and know nothing about poultry raising, don't risk your all in this venture. If you are bound to try it keep your present place and a few hens, study your birds and increase your flock as you increase your knowledge of the business. Not once in a hundred times does a man successfully

change occupations. The sea of life is so rough that you cannot cross over from one vessel to another except at the peril of falling between. It is not so easy to switch off on another track this fast express train of life, so when you start be sure you are on the right track.

It was Josh Billings who said, "My son, observe the postage stamp. Its usefulness depends upon its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there"—*Poultry Gazette*.



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**THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.**

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

### CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS WITH BROODER CHICKS.

#### Fresh Air One of the Secrets of Success.

**Have a Method. A Mistake to Feed Soft Food. Plenty of Exercise Necessary for Good Health. Do Not Overfeed. Regularity and Cleanliness Essential.**

So much has been written about the care and feeding of brooder chicks that it seems as if the whole matter had been very thoroughly gone over, but it is "the old, old story, that is ever new," and as the hatching season approaches there are many beginners who will read it for the first time.

If there is a nursery under the egg trays and it does not become too crowded, leave the chicks there until the morning of the twenty-second day, when they will be nicely dried off and quite lively. Then carefully remove them to the brooders, which have been previously heated to about 85 degrees. If 75 or 100 chicks are placed in one brooder the temperature will rise to about 95 degrees where it should remain for the first week.

Have the chicks well covered when transferring to the brooder, for if they become chilled it will lay the foundation for bowel trouble and other derangements, which though not apparent for several days, will show itself later, and may result in serious loss.

The number of chicks placed in one brooder varies with different persons; some succeeding with 100, but the smaller the flock the less likelihood of loss. 100 can be successfully kept in one brooder until they are about a week old, but if this number is kept in one brooder after they are this old, they will crowd and trample on each other in the brooder even when there is plenty of heat, and many of them will be overheated and stunted, laying the foundation for derangements, which in a short time are likely to end in their death, or at least deter their proper development.

After the chicks are a week old, gradually reduce the heat of the brooder a degree or two each day, until at the end of the third week it stands at about 75 degrees. If the chicks are in a brooder house that is heated to about 70 degrees they may then be moved into boxes or cold hovers. If the brooder house is not heated they should be kept in the brooders until they are well feathered out, but after the third week, the temperature of the brooder should be reduced to about 60 degrees. That is, taking the temperature when there are no chicks in the brooder. The heat from the bodies of 50 chicks three weeks old, will raise the temperature of a brooder about ten degrees. Thus gradually reducing the temperature of the brooder will harden off the chicks; they will not feather out as rapidly, they will be much stronger and the mortality less than if kept warmer.

When the chicks are three or four weeks old they should be sorted, and all the weakly ones and those which have not grown as rapidly as the others placed in a flock by themselves. This will give them a chance to grow, while if they are kept with the more active ones they will be trampled on and their growth further retarded.

After the chicks are five days to a week old, they should be let outdoors in the open air every fair day for a short time, no matter how cold the weather is. Do not allow them to hump around and become chilled, but make them hustle, either chasing after choice morsels of food or by chasing them. This is one of the secrets of success. The run in the open air creates an appetite and causes them to assimilate their food. Chicks so treated will eat what will cause hot house chicks to lay over on their sides. Do not attempt to force chicks by heavy feeding unless they can be let out on the ground nearly every day.

Now we come to feeding. The chicks should not be fed for at least forty-eight hours after they are hatched. Just before leaving the shell the chick takes into its body the large unassimilated remnant of the yolk of the egg, and this is sufficient to sustain the life of the chick for several days. This yolk is drawn upon to supply the chick's need, and as the chick gains strength the yolk is supplemented more and more by food from external sources, and normally at the end of perhaps a week the yolk has all been absorbed. If from abnormalities, inherited weakness, overfeeding, or other causes, the chick fails to assimilate the yolk, it decomposes and poisons it, causing bowel trouble and finally death. It will be noticed that very few chicks die before the end of the first week, but here the trouble begins. It has been our practice for several years not to begin to feed the chicks until they are at least forty-eight hours old, and our loss from bowel trouble has been very light. Some persons advocate withholding food for 72 hours and this certainly can do no harm.

If the chicks are well hatched and the temperature of the brooder is kept even at about the degrees stated, any rational method of feeding will raise them, but have a method. For ourselves we prefer a dry food ration. It is a mistake to feed young chicks soft food—they do not need it any more than the old hen and cannot stand it half as well. It is not the soft food alone, though, that makes the trouble, but the way it is fed.

In many cases it is thrown on the ground and gets dirty and filthy and in other cases it is put on a board or platter and kept clean, but more is loaded on the board or platter than the chicks will eat at one time, and in the course of an hour it becomes sour and indigestible and for these reasons is not healthy. But even if it were fed right, that is, kept clean and the proper amount given, the chicks will gobble it up in a few minutes and will then stand around and wait for the next meal, while if they are fed some kind of grain it will keep them busy for several hours hunting and scratching for the grain.

The first feed for the little chicks should be fine grit and a very little millet seed and whole wheat. Give your little chicks just enough food when you give them their first meal so they will get a good taste of it, and be careful not to feed them more than twice the first day you start feeding. On the second day feed them three times; after that until they are about four weeks old feed them very little four times each day, and be sure all the food is well cleaned up before each meal. If you feed them oftener than this you overfeed them and that is just what you want to avoid. Keep the chicks hungry enough so that they will enjoy their next meal and see that they run after you at feeding time instead of you running after

them. Better let the chicks go hungry for a few hours than to overfeed one minute, but be sure to give them all the food they will eat in the evening as it will have to last them twelve hours.

After the second day and until the chicks are ten days old, we feed them equal parts of whole wheat, cracked corn and millet seed. After they are ten days old and until they are large enough to eat whole grains of corn we feed them equal parts of whole wheat, coarse cracked corn and buckwheat, and after they are three weeks old we add oats. Twice a week we mix a little millet seed with this.

The floor of the brooder should be covered to a depth of two inches with either fine cut clover or timothy hay or sawdust, and the food scattered in this. This will make the chicks hunt and scratch for the food and will give them exercise, which they must have to do well.

After the chicks are a week old they should be fed green food of some kind and either ground bone or ground meat. Grit in some form should always be kept before the chicks as without grit they cannot properly digest their food and will suffer all the inconveniences of a person who has the dyspepsia. Coarse sand will answer the purpose very well until the chicks are a week or ten days old, but after that some coarser material must be provided.

Give the chicks water at certain times in the day and then take it away, as it will not do to keep water before them all the time, until they are at least three weeks old. They will drink too much and too much water is just as bad as too much food and will cause trouble. In cold weather the water should be slightly warmed. See that the vessel you put the water in is clean, as filthy drinking water is the cause of many sick chicks and old fowls as well.

Have a certain time to feed and water your chicks and always be on time. Regularity and cleanliness are very essential in the poultry business.

R. B. SANDO.

#### Michigan State Poultry Association.

This Association held a meeting at Battle Creek, April 27, which was fairly well attended by breeders from Jackson, Wayne, Concord and Battle Creek, and much interest was manifested in the next annual exhibition. The following officers were elected. President, Jacob Baumann, Detroit; first vice-president, Chas. D. Pierce, Grand Rapids; second vice-president, Geo. F. Curtis, Fenton; treasurer, W. S. Beebe, Owosso; executive committee, John C. Stellwagen, Wayne; E. W. Wheeler, Cedar Springs; W. R. Wooden, Battle Creek; Frank McKenzie, Concord; F. W. Traviss, Jackson; John Williams, North Adams; H. M. Morse, Union City; J. H. Leyes, Detroit; Otto O. Wilde, Benton Harbor; G. H. Randolph, Rives Junction.

Ed. C. Hungerford and Geo. S. Barnes were appointed a committee to place the next meeting and exhibition of this Association. L. G. Nichols, who did such good work for the state meeting a year ago, acted as secretary. The name of the secretary was left blank in order that the same may be filled from the city that the coming show will be held in.

Every breeder should have handy a catalogue of some of the poultry supply houses.

# BREEDERS' CARDS.

Under this heading we will insert classified advertisements of **forty words or less one month** for 40 cts., **four months for \$1.00** or one year for \$2.50. For additional words above forty add one cent per word for each insertion. Each initial or figure will count as a word. Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. The full amount of payment must accompany copy, or the advertisement will not be inserted.

*When writing to any of these advertisers mention EASTERN POULTRYMAN.*

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W. P. ROCKS exclusively. Winners at Peterboro and Manchester, N. H., '93; also at the fall fairs. Scores of 94 to 95, great laying strain. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs from best pens \$1.50 setting, \$5.00 per 100. W. M. DAVIS, Hancock, N. H.

NOVES'S BUFF ROCKS. Best Blood in America. Winners this season and last, 97 prizes on 68 entries; 30 firsts, 12 seconds, 10 thirds, 5 fourths, and 40 specials. Eggs, \$2 per 15 (straight). Two choice pens, headed by males with records of 22 firsts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Circular. P. W. NOVES, Expert Breeder, Quaker Hill, Conn.

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BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching. My stock comes from the leading prize winning strains of this country, is hardy, and lay large brown eggs. 13 eggs \$1.26 \$1.75, 39 \$2.25. EDGAR H. MERRILL, R. F. D. No. 1, East North Yarmouth, Maine.

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BUFF AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs \$1 per setting. Also R. I. Red Eggs at the same price. H. L. COTTON, West Buxton, Me. R. F. D.

BUFF ROCKS. In order to make room for our young stock, we offer at half price 50 choice breeding birds. Extra layers, low combs, bay eyes. Write us what you want. WILLOW PARK POULTRY YARDS, Elkins, N. H.

MY WHITE ROCKS have won over 70 prizes at the leading shows the past year, including Boston. Three times cup winners. Strong, vigorous stock to suit the fancy and utility. Eggs \$2 per 15. JOHN OSTLER, 19 Summer St., Methuen, Mass.

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MINORCAS. S. C. White Minorcas, pure stock and first class layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Poor hatches duplicated at half price. W. H. BRAZIER, 41-2 East St., Fitchburg, Mass.

NELLIS'S Thoroughbred S. C. Black Minorcas. Greatest egg strain; eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 26. Pure White Ducks' 75 cents for 11. Everything guaranteed. JOHN J. NELLIS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

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BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

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GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Guaranteed pure bred, prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock always for sale. E. N. PENNEY, Warren, Maine.

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WALTER SHERMAN, Vernon Avenue and Boulevard, Middletown, R. I., has three large flocks of farm bred, hardy and prolific poultry; Rhode Island Reds from which he sells eggs to hatch, at 6 cents each. Ask for booklet.

OUR REDS have won first prizes at New York, Boston, South Framingham, New Bedford, Fall River, Wallingford, Philadelphia, etc. Single Comb eggs, \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 40; Rose Comb eggs, \$3.00 per 13, straight. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

S. C. R. I. REDS. EGGS FOR HATCHING from stock winning 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen and four specials at the Fitchburg, Mass., show, 15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.75. Address H. A. TURNER, 34 Hancock Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOVE'S RHODE ISLAND REDS won 4 prizes at New York, 1902. The season of 1903 will find us breeding the Single, Rose and Pea Combs, as well as our popular strain of Houdans. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 13, \$5 per 40. Also Belgian Hares and Homing Pigeons. Stock for sale. Send for Circular. DANIEL P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass.

ADAMS'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS won at the big Lewiston Show, 1902. 2d cockerel, 2d and 4th pullets, on four entries in hot competition. Maine class. Eggs \$2.00 per setting, \$3.50 for two settings. CHESTER T. ADAMS, Kennebunkport, Me.

READ'S S. C. REDS won 1st at Framingham, Providence, Hartford and Boston. At Boston, 1903, won the \$100 champion challenge cup; also both color and shape specials for best male. This male will head one of our five carefully mated yards, all other yards being headed by prize winning males, and containing prize winning females. Eggs for hatching, selected part from each yard, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. FRANK D. READ, Fall River, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, Rose and Single Comb. Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality, dark brown egg strain. A trial convinces. Special mating eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Member R. I. Red Club, RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

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MY PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES won at Boston 1st, and 6th cockerels, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd and 6th pullets; and 4 specials; Philadelphia, 2nd Cockerel, 3rd cock; Brockton, 1st hen; Malden, 3 firsts. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

EGGS from "Stay White" laying strain of prize-winning White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. I breed show birds but do not forget a modern hen must lay eggs. Mine do. T. C. FORBES, Greenfield, Mass.

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CRAWFORD'S PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—29 Premiums this season at Hartford, West Haven, Meriden and Stamford. I have two breeding pens; every bird will score 90 points or over. None better. A limited number of eggs for setting, \$3 for 15. E. J. CRAWFORD, West Haven, Conn.

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 15, from pens mated, own stock including 1st and 3rd Lynn (only show entered) '03; also 2nd cockerel, 3rd and 4th hen Boston, purchased this season. Inspection invited. W. JACKMAN, 6 Hodgkins St., Gloucester, Mass.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY. If that is what you want, write us. We have hatched hundreds for our fall and winter trade, from large, snow-white birds. If you want stock or eggs, place your order at once. Eggs half-price, \$1.50 per 15. LOUDEN POULTRY YARDS, Riverside, Conn.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from my breeding pen that won at Boston, 1902, 1903. \$1.50 setting, \$6 per 100 eggs. No better stock in the world. I have bred White Wyandottes over 14 years. Won 100 prizes. JOSEPH S. GATES, Westboro, Mass.

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ONLY 50 cts. in stamps for full directions—How to build a good Brooder house costing only \$1.50 and two hours time. It beats any outdoor Brooder ever made out of sight. OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER CO., Middleboro, Mass.

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IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, winners of two 1st prizes at Peabody and Beverly, 1902 and 1903. Eggs \$1 per dozen. ARTHUR F. THOMPSON, 57 Standley Street, Beverly, Mass.

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**SAMPLES FREE.**

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Bred for Eggs and Meat.

Our White Wyandottes are strictly business fowls, and they are true to standard markings. Layers of large eggs, quick growth, early maturity, and are bred for business as well as to the standard. Write me your wants.

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The President of the Central Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich., certifies that the PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION has deposited in that bank \$40,000.00 for the express purpose of paying these prizes.

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The subject matter of this great contest is the total vote cast for Governor in the States of Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa on the third day of November, 1903.

Every person interested in the science of Government should be interested in the election in these three States, as much valuable information can be gained by a study of the political conditions involved in these elections.

#### HERE IS THE LIST OF PRIZES

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| To the nearest correct estimator.....  | \$10,000 00 |
| To the second nearest correct estimator.....   | 3,000 00    |
| To the third nearest correct estimator.....  | 1,000 00    |
| To the fourth nearest correct estimator.....   | 500 00      |
| To the fifth nearest correct estimator.....  | 200 00      |
| To the sixth nearest correct estimator.....  | 100 00      |
| To the seventh nearest correct estimator.....  | 50 00       |
| To the eighth nearest correct estimator.....   | 35 00       |
| To the next twelve nearest correct estimators, \$15.00 each.....                       | 180 00      |
| To the next twenty-seven nearest correct estimators, \$10.00 each.....                 | 270 00      |
| To the next nine hundred and thirty-three nearest correct estimators, \$5.00 each..... | 4,665 00    |
| Twenty special prizes of \$1,000 each.....   | 20,000 00   |
|  | —           |
| Total.....   | \$40,000 00 |

Twenty Special Prizes of \$1,000.00 each will be awarded for the nearest correct estimates received between certain specified dates. The contest is still open for special prizes between dates named below.

|  |            |  |          |
|--|------------|--|----------|
| on or after July 1 and before July 15.....     | 1,000 00   | on or after August 15 and before Sept. 1.....  | 1,000 00 |
| on or after July 15 and before August 1.....   | 1,000 00   | on or after Sept. 1 and before Sept. 15.....   | 1,000 00 |
| on or after August 1 and before August 15..... | \$1,000 00 | on or after Sept. 15 and before October 1..... | 1,000 00 |

In case of tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

#### CONDITIONS OF THIS GREAT CONTEST.

Any one remitting 25 cents for EASTERN POULTRYMAN one year will be entitled to ONE ESTIMATE, provided no other premium is taken.

Or any one remitting \$1.00 for a five years' subscription or five single yearly subscriptions will be entitled to FIVE estimates, provided no other premium is taken.

If you are now a subscriber your time may be extended. The more estimates you secure the more opportunity of winning prizes.

Estimates must be sent with the remittance. Upon their receipt certificates will be forwarded at once that will secure for the sender any prizes the estimates may win.

Write your name, address and estimates in the Subscription Blank below and mail it to THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Maine.

The contest will close at midnight, November 2, 1903, and no estimate received after that hour will be allowed. The official certificates of the Secretaries of the three States, showing the total vote for Governor, will determine who are entitled to the prizes, and the awards will be made by a disinterested Committee of prominent judges, just as soon as the official figures can be obtained.

#### SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Enclosed find \$..... to apply on subscription account:

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My estimates of the TOTAL vote for Governor in the three states are as follows:

1      2      3      4      5

The Editor of THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN is satisfied of the reliability and fairness of the Press Publishing Association.

#### VALUABLE INFORMATION.

To aid in forming your estimate we furnish the official figures showing the vote for Governor in each of these States for the past ten years as well as to give the total vote for the three States combined. The total vote for the three States is found in the right-hand column.

| Year. | Ohio.   | Mass.   | Iowa.   | Total.    |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1891  | 795,620 | 321,650 | 420,212 | 1,537,491 |
| 1893  | 823,658 | 305,012 | 415,806 | 1,604,476 |
| 1895  | 837,466 | 328,121 | 401,345 | 1,566,932 |
| 1897  | 854,986 | 269,795 | 428,292 | 1,563,073 |
| 1899  | 908,159 | 299,166 | 433,351 | 1,640,676 |
| 1901  | 827,560 | 324,546 | 391,489 | 1,542,581 |

What will be the total vote for Governor in these three States combined on the 3d day of November, 1903? Figure it out and send in your estimates. It may mean \$10,000 in cash to you.

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won't sit, lice are often the cause. When eggs are infertile the breeders are usually lousy. When you want good sitters and good hatchers, try

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Prize Stock and great laying qualities. All dark brown eggs. Price \$1.00 per 15. When ordered in lots of 100 or more, a liberal discount will be made.

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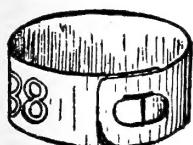
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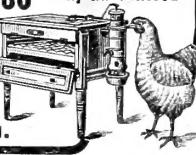
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Winners at Maine State Poultry Show; on five entries won 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th on Pullets. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30.

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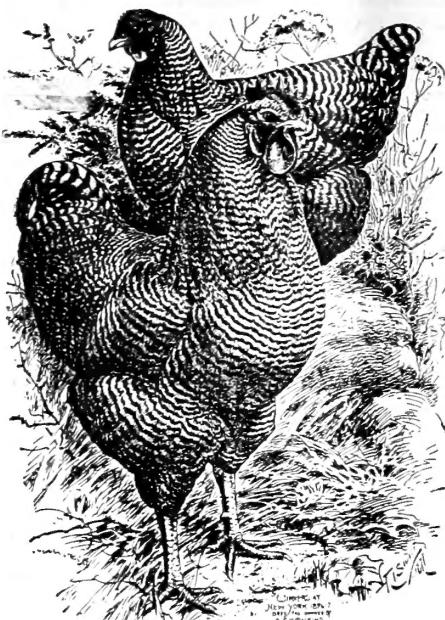
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**EGGS** FROM PRIZE MATINGS.  
1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sittings, \$10.  
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Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for this season are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the **BEST**, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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